Abstract

A processor comprises an arithmetic unit for processing
operands, a register memory for storing operands with a
register memory space and a register memory configuration
unit. The register memory configuration unit is designed to
configure the register memory such that memory space in
the register memory is assigned to operands, and that
memory space in the register memory that is not assigned to
operands will be made available for other data than the
operands. Thereby, on the one hand the number of operand
transfers between an external bus and the arithmetic unit
is decreased, since as many operands as possible are stored
in the register memory, while on the other hand, when part
of the register memory is not needed for storage of
operands, this part will not be idle but made available for
other data, so that the memory resources of the processors
are always utilized optimally.